

CLAIMS

1. Plastic tube head (2), designed to be assembled with a skirt (3) to form a tube (1), comprising a typically threaded orifice (20) and a shoulder (21) comprising an annular connection part (22) to the said skirt, characterized in that,

5 a) the said head (2) is formed by co-injection and comprises a thermoplastic multilayer material comprising an internal layer (24) and an external layer (23) in structure material A, and at least one inner layer (25) in barrier material B,

10 b) the said inner layer (25) is encased by the said internal layer (24) and external layer (23), including at the ends of the said head where the said internal and external layers are joined together in one layer, the distances "e" and "e'" between each of the ends (250, 251) of the said inner layer and the corresponding end of the said head being between 0.02 mm and 5 mm, such that the said inner layer made of a barrier material (25) extends over the greatest possible height, while its ends remain encased or encapsulated by the junction of the said internal layer (24) and external layer (23).

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2. Head according to claim 1, in which the said internal and external layers are made of the same barrier material A, typically a polyolefine chosen from among PE and PP.

3. Head according to claim 2, in which the said barrier material B is typically chosen to be a polyvinyl alcohol or EVOH.

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5. Tube with a head according to anyone of claims 1 to 4.

6. Tube according to claim 5 in which the assembly

7. Manufacturing process for a tube head (2)
15 according to any one of claims 1 to 4, in which:

b) injection of the said structure material is continued for an additional time T' equal to at least

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To, in order to stabilize the quantity of injected structure material.

8. Manufacturing process according to claim 7 in which:

- To can vary from 0.1 s to 1 s
- To+T' can vary from 1 s to 3 s
- t can range from 0.01 To to 0.1 To
- t' can range from 0.02 To to 0.2 To

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10/24/79 9. Process for manufacturing tubes (1) in which a head (2) is assembled on a skirt (3) according to either of claims 7 or 8, typically by welding.

10. Process according to claim 9, in which the said tube head (2) and the said skirt (3) are assembled by co-injecting said head (2) on said skirt (3).

15 11. Process according to any one of claims 7
to 10, in which n tube heads (2) are made
10 simultaneously, where n is typically between 2 and 16,
using n injection heads (6) supplied with structure
material A by means of an extruder (63) for material A
20 and a distributor (630) with n arms, and supplied with
barrier material B by means of an extruder (64) for
material B and a distributor (640) with n arms.

12. Manufacturing process according to either of claims 10 and 11, in which a turntable or carousel (76) with a vertical axis of rotation (77), divided into p sectors (71, 72, 73, 74) p typically being equal to 8, and indexed in rotation with an angular pitch equal to $360^\circ/p$, successively brings each sector in front of at least three fixed stations, at different angular positions with respect to the said axis of rotation, that is a first skirt loading station (71) on the said turntable sector, then a second station (72) for co-

Figure 1 consists of 10 histograms, labeled (a) through (j), arranged in two columns of five. Each histogram shows the frequency of the number of non-zero elements in the vector of the first 1000 iterations of the algorithm. The x-axis for all histograms is 'Number of non-zero elements' and the y-axis is 'Frequency'. The distributions are generally bell-shaped and centered around 100-150 non-zero elements.

injection and insert molding of the said heads on the said skirts, and a third section at which the tubes (74) are unloaded from the said turntable, the residence time of a sector facing each of the fixed stations being equal to the sum $To+T'$, preferably varying from 1 second to 3 seconds, and the time interval between two fixed stations being determined particularly by the angular offset between these two fixed stations.

10 13. Process according to claim 12, in which, with p equal to 4, the angular offset between the co-injection station (72) and the unloading station (74) is equal to α , typically equal to 180° , such that the tube cooling time between the co-injection station and
15 the unloading station is approximately equal to $(To+T') \cdot (p/360^\circ) \cdot \alpha$.

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a) 14. Device for the manufacturing of tube heads or tubes, using the co-injection process according to any of claims 7 to 13, comprising 1 to n coinjection heads
20 (6) according to the number n of tube heads (2) to be coinjected simultaneously in 1 to n corresponding cavities (67) in which:

a) each coinjection head (6) is supplied with structure material A and barrier material B,

25 b) each head comprises a ring opening (66) leading to said cavity (67), which may be supplied with material A via a channel (634), or with a ring flow of material A/B/A via opening (53) of a coinjection nozzle (5) supplied with materials A and B, and

30 c) each head comprises means for ensuring the programmed injection of material A or of said flow A/B/A/ into said cavity (67) at predetermined times in

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the production cycle.

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15. Device according to claim 14 in which said means for ensuring said programmed injection is typically a slide valve (65).

5 16. Device according to claim 15 in which said
slide valve has 4 positions:

1. closing of opening (53) and channel (634): no material flow,
2. placing in communication of channel (634) and cavity (67): injection of material A into cavity (67),
3. placing in communication of opening (53) and cavity (67): injection of the ring flow of multilayer material A/B/A/,
4. placing in communication of opening (53) with the outside: optional draining of opening (53).